

FRANCE.

Stormy Debate and Violent Scenes in the Assembly.

The Municipal and General Election Bills.

"LEADING FRANCE TO SEDAN."

M. Gambetta's Opinion of the Position and Duty of the Nation.

WHAT M. LEDRU ROLLIN THINKS.

VERSAILLES, June 2, 1874.

The vote in the Assembly last night, passing the second reading of the Municipal bill, was 394 to 234.

There was considerable anxiety in the Chamber during the vote, as it was well understood that an adverse vote would precipitate the dissolution of the Assembly.

The General Election Bill—Violent Scene in the Assembly.

PARIS, June 2, 1874.

In the Assembly to-day the General Election bill was taken up and a stormy debate followed.

M. Brisson, a radical, in the course of a bitter speech taunted the Bonapartists with "leading France to Sedan."

A scene of wild excitement ensued, and at one time some of the Deputies almost came to blows.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN'S OPINION—A SERIOUS ALTERNATIVE.

The debate in the Assembly on the Electoral bill will be continued to-morrow, when M. Ledru Rollin will speak against the measure.

M. Brisson, in his speech to-day, solemnly warned the Chamber that the adoption of the bill would lead to a revolution or a plebiscite.

M. Gambetta's Statement of the Duty and Danger of the Republic.

PARIS, June 2, 1874.

M. Gambetta delivered a speech at Auxerre to-day. He made a comprehensive statement of the position of the republicans; declared the progress it had made was owing to its admirable organization; predicted that the final struggle would be between republicanism and Bonapartism; severely denounced the conduct of the Bonapartists; and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal to liberals to unite on the work of consolidating the Republic.

M. Gambetta's audience numbered about 500, and included many members of the Assembly and several mayors who were dismissed by the late government.

WHAT HE THINKS OF PLEBISCITISM.

M. Gambetta, at Auxerre to-day, announced the plebiscite as a lie in principle and a lying homage to the national sovereignty. All citizens should demand an appeal to the people by means of the general elections. This was the vital question.

SPAIN.

Serrano's Idea of Monarchical Restoration.

PARIS, June 2, 1874.

It is reported here on good authority that Marshal Serrano will soon order a general election in Spain, and if the monarchists are in the majority he will propose the entrenchment of the Prince of the Asturias under his own regency.

Carlist Assault on San Sebastian—Foreign Interests Protected by Ships of War.

LONDON, June 3—3 A. M.

Despatches from San Sebastian report that the town has been attacked by the Carlists in force, and is in a critical situation.

Men-of-war have been sent to protect the foreign residents.

Reinforcements for the garrison are hastening from the interior.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Prussian Suppression of a French Press.

STRASBURG, June 2, 1874.

The German authorities have prohibited the circulation of the *Paris Daily Nouvelle* (newspaper) in Alsace and Lorraine.

EGYPT AND TURKEY.

The Khedive a Treaty-Making Power.

LONDON, June 3, 1874.

The Khedive has entered upon the negotiation of commercial treaties with foreign powers independently of the Sublime Porte.

ITALY.

An Oppressive Tax Modified by Parliament.

ROME, June 2, 1874.

The Italian Senate has approved a bill modifying the grain tax.

INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS DURING WAR.

BRUSSELS, June 2, 1874.

A Congress to consider the subject of international rights in time of war will commence in this city on the 27th of July next.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

River Inundations, with Calamity to Villages.

LONDON, June 3—3 A. M.

A special despatch from Vienna to the Standard reports extensive inundations in the province of Banat and elsewhere in Hungary.

Many villages have been swept away.

CUBA.

Foreign Postage Payments.

HAVANA, June 2, 1874.

The payment of foreign postage in specie has been required since yesterday.

ARKANSAS.

Appointments Made by Governor Baxter.

LITTLE ROCK, June 2, 1874.

The following appointments have been made by Governor Baxter:—R. H. English, Chief Justice, vice John McCune, impeached and suspended; W. M. L. Tregon, Associate Justice, vice W. L. Stephens, resigned; John T. Reardon, and P. M. Compton, Associate Justices, vice Seale and Bonnett, impeached and suspended; John J. Clenden, Circuit Judge, vice John Whyley, resigned; J. C. Davis, Circuit Judge, vice W. H. S. Clayton, resigned; Robert L. Fuller, Circuit Judge, vice George A. Kingston, resigned; and J. M. Smith, Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands, vice W. H. Gray, impeached and suspended.

ENGLAND.

The "Derby Day" Holiday Voted by Parliament—What John Bull Has Lost by the Escape of the Alabama—Still Grieving Over the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, June 2, 1874.

In the House of Commons to-night the usual motion was made to adjourn over the Derby day. Sir Wilfrid Lawson proposed an adjournment, but the motion was carried by a vote of 243 yeas to 69 nays.

THE ALABAMA DAMAGES AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. George Anderson, member for Glasgow, called attention to the losses of British subjects through the escape of the Alabama and other causes. He complained of the high-handed manner in which the late government had prevented timely criticism of the Treaty of Washington. There were three classes of British subjects who deserved compensation—first, residents in the Southern Confederacy who lost their property through the inability of the United States to enforce the law; second, those whose property was destroyed after Lee's surrender; third, owners of goods on board the prizes of the Confederate cruisers. He believed the United States were willing to recognize these claims.

Mr. Anderson then moved that in the opinion of the House it is wrong that individuals should suffer severe loss through national wrongdoing; that as England has been adjudicated at fault in permitting the escape of the Alabama, and has compensated Americans for losses incurred thereby, similar compensation is due to British sufferers from the same causes.

Hon. Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, replying, declined to enter upon a discussion of the merits of the Treaty of Washington. The Joint High Commissioners had decided that the United States government was not responsible for the acts of the rebels. As that government had agreed to appoint a commission to examine the claims for losses arising after Lee's surrender, he hoped the subject before the House would not be pressed.

THE MOTION WAS THEN NEGATIVED.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

Disheartening Prospect for a "Derby" Morning Turnout.

LONDON, June 3—5 A. M.

A heavy rain has been falling here and all over the south of England since midnight.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Derby Day—Preparation for the Great Event at Epsom.

LONDON, June 2, 1874.

The Epsom summer meeting began to-day. The great turf event of the year—the race for the Derby Stakes—takes place to-morrow. The indications now are that the weather will be fine.

Up to this time Lord Palmouth's chestnut colt, Atlantic, has been the favorite for the Derby; to-day the betting has turned in favor of Sir Tatton Sykes' brown colt, Vourone de Fer.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Shore End Landed at Berryhead.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 2, 1874.

The steamship Faraday, with the new Atlantic cable on board, arrived at Berryhead on Saturday. She landed the shore end of the cable Sunday morning and proceeded to Rye Beach, New Hampshire, Sunday afternoon. Berryhead is the southern end of point at the entrance to Tor Bay, Nova Scotia.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

Details of the Vote for Governor—The Temperance Vote Larger Than Was Anticipated—The Independents Will Control the Legislature.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 2, 1874.

The election returns come in slowly. Tolman, republican, for Governor, carries Astoria by about 50 plurality. Campbell, the independent candidate, has probably carried Douglas by 250 majority over both the other candidates. He carries Polk by 100 plurality and Lane by about 100. Grover, the democratic candidate, has a much higher vote than was anticipated. He carries Linn by a reduced party vote, and his vote everywhere is behind that of his party.

The contest for Congressman will not vary much from the Governor's vote, except that Lindow, dem., has more votes than the Governor, and Davenport, ind., runs behind Campbell. Tolman's own precinct, which has heretofore gone republican, goes against him. The returns received thus far are mainly from places along the railway line, and are unimportant railway interests. It is expected that Tolman's vote in this county will fall off considerably.

The temperance party proved to have had quite an important vote in some parts of the State. In this county this influence caused the defeat of some of the independents. The Custom House ticket carries this city and county, one Senator and one Representative, County Judge, Treasurer and Assessor.

The Independents have carried their ticket in many counties and will hold control of the Legislature. The Independents are jubilant and consider their victory in Portland a great triumph.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE RESULT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1874.

The republicans claim the election of Tolman for Governor of Oregon by 200 majority, although the eastern counties are to be heard from. The balance of the State ticket is very close. Campbell, independent, for Governor, carries Douglas county by 200 majority. Multnomah county gives 80 majority for Tolman. The county and district officers are equally divided between the independents and republicans.

Republican Governor and Congressman Probably Elected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1874.

A telegram was received to-night by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, saying that Tolman for Governor and Williams for Congress, both republicans, were pretty surely elected yesterday.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3—3 A. M.

Probabilities.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE MIDDLE STATES CLEAR OR FAIR WEATHER AND SOUTHWEST WINDS WILL PREVAIL, WITH LOW TEMPERATURE AND FALLING BAROMETER.

FOR THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE MIDDLE STATES, continued cool and cloudy weather and possibly rain in southern Virginia.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadley's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

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12 M.	87 65 12 P. M.	79 67
Average temperature yesterday.	79.5	80.5
Average temperature for corresponding day last year.	79.5	81.4

FAVORING RECIPROCITY.

PORTLAND, Me., June 2, 1874.

The Portland Board of Trade passed resolutions to-day favoring a reciprocity treaty.

DISCHARGED FROM SING SING.

Operation of the Commutation Law.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 2, 1874.

Thirty male and five female prisoners were discharged from Sing Sing Prison to-day, this being the first batch released under the new Commutation Law. Among the males was Jerry Dunn, who had been sentenced to life for the murder of a woman. He was discharged at the rate of thirty days till the legal number of 100 is reached.

ROCHEFORT, GROUSSET, JOURDE.

Movements of the Author of the *Lanterne*—He Leaves New York to Prepare His Lecture—Sketches of Pache Groussat and M. Jourde, Two Members of the Commune—Their Expected Arrival in the City To-day—Preparations to Welcome Them.

Yesterday morning M. Henri Rochefort, after making a few business arrangements, left the city by the eleven o'clock train with M. Pelletier for the purpose of sojourning at the latter's country place at Yverdon for a couple of days. Here he will prepare the points of the lecture on the political events in France since the fall of the Empire. He intends to make a brilliant and carefully worked plan, not for the Commune, which, he conceives, made no great errors, but to show that, of the two sides in the civil war which desolated Paris in 1870, the Communists were the least bloodthirsty and the least to blame. This idea will be supported by facts which he will adduce from the history of the short war. He will also consider the state of France since that time and the position of the present government, to which he is so bitterly opposed. From present appearances the French political convicts of New Caledonia will benefit to a substantial degree by the presence, on May 25, of tickets already very large, and promises to be such that the Academy of Music on Friday evening will not contain the people who will wish to hear the famous agitator present personally his side of the political problem in France.

M. Rochefort will remain in Yverdon until Thursday evening, when he will return to the city. On the success of the lecture here will depend whether he goes to Boston and Philadelphia or not. Messrs. Pache and Groussat, Rochefort's companions, remained in the city yesterday.

The Communist societies of the city were on the alert yesterday for the arrival here of the two leaders of the Commune, Messrs. Pache Groussat and Jourde, who left San Francisco on May 25. They were among those who escaped with Rochefort. As they were more intimately connected with the Commune than M. Rochefort himself, both being active members of it, their reception by the people of Yverdon was more enthusiastic. It is said to be the intention to tender them a banquet. Messrs. Groussat and Jourde were among the most prominent members of the Paris Commune.

PACHE GROSSSET. Pache Groussat became known as a journalist during the last days of the Empire. He is still a young man, and in face and figure handsome. At the outbreak of the Commune he was an editor on the *Republique Francaise*, having previously been associated with Henri Rochefort on the *Marseillaise*. When the Commune was declared Groussat became one of its most ardent supporters, and was elected one of its members by the people of Paris. Shortly after he was assigned to the position of Minister of Foreign Relations, and in this capacity was connected with the city of Yverdon. He wrote a letter to the President of the Commune, informing him that the Commune intended to interfere in no way with the treaty of peace which had been signed at Versailles. He also wrote notes to the various foreign Powers couched in their tone and making a strong plea for the Commune. These notes were widely circulated and breathed new life into the faint hopes of the Commune. It was thought at first by the Versailles government that he had escaped. He succeeded, however, in remaining in Paris for many days in security in the city, and reports were spread that he had been captured in various places—London, Switzerland, Belgium and even Berlin. He was finally captured at Yverdon, where he was taken to the authorities of the city. This belief proved to be a true one. It was known that he had been in the habit of visiting a Mlle. Hacard, who was a member of the Commune. This belief proved to be a true one. It was known that he had been in the habit of visiting a Mlle. Hacard, who was a member of the Commune.

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WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury.

PUNISHMENT FOR POLYGAMY.

Regulation of the Marital Rights of Mormon Women.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1874.

Confirmation of Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury—Richardson's Majority of Six-Assistant Secretary Sawyer's Resignation Wanted But Not Forthcoming.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Colonel Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury, and that of Mr. Richardson as Associate Justice of the Court of Claims. The latter was confirmed by a majority of 75 yeas to 15 nays. The inquiry now most common is, "When will Assistant Secretary Sawyer resign?" His friends and they are principally those interested in his remaining in the office say he has no intention of resigning, that he accepted the office for its benefits and perquisites, and has not yet had an opportunity of bettering his financial condition, and if he were to resign now it would appear that the exposure of the method of doing business in the Treasury Department was something to be ashamed of. He says that neither the Ways and Means Committee nor the combined Senate of the House of the country can move him from his office. He is going to remain in it. There is in this connection a remarkable instance of conversion from principle to self-interest. The late Commissioner of Customs is alleged to have had in his possession evidence of discreditable business transactions in which the obstinate Assistant Secretary was the chief actor. Since his appointment as Treasury Agent the ex-Commissioner has become deaf and dumb.

Justice To Be Done in Utah—Passage of the Anti-Polygamy Bill in the House—United States Courts to Supercede the Mormon Tribunals—Woman to Find Her Rights in the Law.

In the House to-day Mr. Poland, of Vermont, a member of the Judiciary Committee, called up the bill to be reported by him some time ago in relation to courts and judicial officers in Utah. The portion of the bill that seems to have the most point in that territory is the following:—When a bill is filed by a woman to declare a marriage, or pretended marriage, void on account of a previous subsisting marriage of the defendant to another woman, the court or judge thereof may grant such reasonable sum for alimony and counsel fees as the circumstances of the case will justify, and may likewise, by final decree, make such allowances for the maintenance of the complainant and her children by the defendant as may be just and reasonable; and whenever in any proceeding for divorce, or in any civil cause, or in any criminal prosecution, it is necessary to prove the existence of the marriage relation between two persons, it shall not be necessary to prove the same by the production of any record or certificate, but evidence of cohabitation between the parties as husband and wife, and the acts, conduct and declarations of the parties shall be admissible, and the marriage may be established like any question of fact. Probate courts in their respective counties shall have jurisdiction in the settlement of the decedent and in the matter of guardianship and other like matters, but otherwise they shall have no civil, chancery or criminal jurisdiction whatever. They shall have jurisdiction of suits of divorce for statutory causes concurrently with the district courts, but any defendant in a suit for divorce commenced in a probate court shall be entitled, after appearance and before plea or answer, to have said suit removed to the district court having jurisdiction, when said suit shall proceed in like manner as if originally commenced in said district court. Each party, whether in civil or criminal cases, shall be allowed three peremptory challenges, and in the trial of any prosecution for adultery, bigamy or polygamy it shall be a good cause of principal challenge to any juror that he practices polygamy or that he believes in the righteousness of the same. In criminal cases the juror shall have, shall present, and shall be entitled to the punishment under the limitation prescribed by law. The common law of England, as the same is defined and modified by the courts of last resort in those States of the United States where the common law prevails, shall be the rule of decision in all the courts of said Territory, so far as it is not repugnant to or inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and the existing statutes of said Territory. Messrs. Potter, of New York; Cessna, of Pennsylvania, and Crounse, of Nebraska, opposed the bill on the ground that the proposed composition of juries was unjust. Under this provision every Mormon could be convicted and locked up, and the officers of the government might prey upon his vacant and desolate property and home. Mr. Delong, of Kansas, the gentleman who is under investigation by the House on the charge of polygamy, delivered a volley of words against the bill. He defended the Probate courts, presented illustrations of the justice of their decisions, and charged that the national officials had an interest in this bill, which would increase their gains largely. He denounced the persecution of the religion of the Latter Day Saints, and declared that if the Mormons are to be convicted of their errors, it must be through the influence of reason and not of violence. Mr. Ward, of Illinois, said that he remembered from history that enormous crimes had been perpetrated in the name of religion; that in that name the widow mourned the funeral pyre; that in that name infants were sacrificed in the Nile; that in that name the human sacrifices were made by the Aztecs in Mexico; that in that name bloody, miserable, wicked things were done daily, and that in that name came up here and defended an institution which appalled every honest mind. He insisted that those who believed as he did should have fair play in the land which these Mormons had cursed with a system of religion that was unworthy the darkest day since God in the person of His Son trod the earth. He would not stop the practice of polygamy in the name of religion, but he would stop it in the name of justice and law. The debate was closed by Mr. Poland, who declared that the Mormons are as hostile to the general government as any portion of the people of the South were in the rebellion. This would provide the legal machinery whereby the law passed by Congress twelve years ago, making polygamy a crime in all the territories, could be enforced. The bill was then passed.

Passage of the Indian Appropriation Bill in the Senate—Amendments to the Customs and Moieties Bill—Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Law.

In the Senate to-day the principal topic of consideration was the appropriation for our brethren in red skins, whose welfare and sleek, comfortable condition of health are of so much importance to the confiding frontier settlers. The following amendments to the bill as it came to the Senate were agreed to:—For the care of the Kansas Indians, in the Indian Territory, and the erection of new buildings for them, \$40,000; appropriating \$100,000 for the industrial schools at the Santee Agency in Nebraska, and for the Otoe and Missouri tribes, on the Otoe Reservation in Nebraska; appropriating \$30,000 for general educational purposes among the Indians; increasing the appropriation for the settlement, support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory, from \$10,000 to \$20,000; also striking out the clause providing that all examinations of vouchers and accounts shall hereafter be performed in the city of Washington; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay \$100,000 from the proceeds of the sale of land known as the Cherokee strip, in Kansas, to the

TREASURER OF THE CHEROKEE NATION, to be used for the payment of the outstanding claims against the Nation and for the erection of a suitable building for a penitentiary, appropriating \$25,000 for the civilization and benefit of the Prigler Indians, at Leech Lake. The bill then passed.

Additional amendments to the House bill amendatory of the customs laws and repealing moieties were reported by the Finance Committee to the Senate. One of the amendments proposes an appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make compensation to informers and others aiding in the discovery of frauds and the recovery of taxes or customs unlawfully withheld from the collectors. The other amendments are not of much importance, referring to salaries and emoluments of officers of various parts of entry, or embodying merely verbal alterations of the text of the measure.

In the midst of the discussion on the Indian Appropriation bill, the request of the House of Representatives for a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Bankrupt bill was granted by the Senate on the motion of Senator Edmunds. The committee appointed on the part of the Senate are as follows:—Senators Edmunds, Wright and Thurman.

Senator Windom's Substitute for the Interstate Transportation Bill.

The substitute reported by Senator Windom, from the Transportation Committee, for the House bill, provides that every line of railroad extending into or through two or more States and employed in carrying freight between points in different States, or to or from any foreign country, whether owned and operated by one or by several corporations or persons, shall keep posted in each of its stations and depots a full classification of freights and of its charges per mile for every distance for which it receives freight for transportation, and the rates so established and posted shall be the lawful rates it shall charge in every case, except for government transportation and for charitable purposes, so long as such schedule remains unchanged, and thirty days' notice must be given of any intended change of the schedule rates. The bill prohibits any and all discriminations in charges for like services performed for different shippers, or any discriminations in the delivery of freight, except according to the priority of shipment. It is also provided that the railroad company receiving freight for transportation over other roads in addition to its own shall be responsible to the shipper for the safe delivery of the freight at its destination. Each violation of any of the foregoing provisions is to be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000.

Will Fitzjohn Porter Be Granted a New Trial?

The friends of General Fitzjohn Porter here are very anxious to know what action the President will take on the joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting that a new trial be granted that officer. It is said that personal influences are at work to prevent a reopening of the case.

FROM UTAH.

Satisfaction Over the Passage of the Poland Bill in the House—The Advantage to Accrue to the Territory from Its Becoming a Law.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 2, 1874.

News of the passage of the Poland bill through the House of Representatives, received here, creates intense joy among the Gentile merchants, bankers and business men generally. They say it may mean the speedy passage of the bill through the Senate and becomes a law. Its exceedingly moderate tone commends it to all classes here who are of opinion that it will be a benefit to the Territory. It is impossible to overrate the advantage which will accrue to the Territory, both in a business and moral point of view, from the passage of this long deferred legislation.

SENTIMENT OF THE PRESS.

The *Tribune* publishes an extra this afternoon with the following editorial:—"Victory to God—Our Liberties at Last Achieved—Utah Relieved from Polygamy and Slavery—Congress has Passed the Poland Bill."

ROBBERY OF THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

The Watchmen Bound and Gagged by Three Men—The Safe Blown Open—Money and Bonds Stolen—A Detailed Account of the Affair.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 2, 1874.

About two o'clock this morning one of the boldest and most successful robberies ever known in this vicinity was perpetrated at the West Point Foundry, situated at Cold Spring, on the Hudson, opposite the military post. Three unknown men, who, after the robbery, made good their escape, attacked the watchmen, James Lomax and Rodney Roe, and, having overpowered them singly, bound and gagged them and proceeded to rob the office. They blew open the safe with gunpowder and abstracted \$1,400 in money and \$5,000 in government bonds. It is thought that the robbers got away on an extra freight train that stopped at Cold Spring, going north at a quarter to four this morning. Rodney Roe, the elder of the two watchmen, is seventy years of age, and has been employed in that capacity in this establishment during the past twenty years. James Lomax, the other watchman, gives the following account of the affair.

Have been watchman at the foundry for seven years. On Monday night I went on duty as usual. I first went into the office and stayed in it till half-past twelve; then I went to the other end of the building to watch the mill. As I was in the act of putting my key on the door I was seized by three men who were dressed in dark clothing. One of them was stout, with large brown whiskers, wore a black cap and a brown sack coat; another was a small, dark man, dressed in a black coat and a black cap; the third was a little taller, had a mustache, wore a long frock coat and black slouch hat. The big man stepped to my left side, and the other two to my right. The big man said to me, "Are you going up?" I replied, "Yes, I am." He said, "What do you want?" I asked him, "What do you want?" He said, "The one that watches with you." I said I thought he was James Lomax. Rodney Roe, the old man, was in the fore part of the night and in the latter. I said to the big man, "Do you want him?" He replied, "Yes, I do." I said, "He is my prisoner." He seized me by the arm and another seized me by the other arm and said, "We want you to go along with us." The man walked behind with the lantern. While we were talking they told me to make no noise. They took me into the entry going into the mill, and there they put me in a room behind my back and stripped them. I resisted at first, but they threatened me, and I kept still. One of the small men took something like a key and unlocked his pocket, and I saw in my mouth and tied it with a cord behind my neck. They then set me down and

TIED MY LEGS IN TWO PLACES.